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AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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N. E. FARMER.

MAKING BUTTER.

The following method of making butter is practiced in a county in Scotland, long famous for the excellence of its butter:—

"The milk is set in cellars arched over with brick work, deep and cool, somewhat resembling such vaults as are best adapted to keeping wine in proper order. The temperature of the air in winter as well as summer, is nearly from 54 to 60 of Fahrenheit's thermometer. They are paved with the ordinary tiles or with bricks.

When there is any reasen to apprehend the heat penetrating into the cellar, the vent holes are stopt with straw during the heat of the day.

In the winter they take care that the cold should not get into this cellar, by stopping the vent holes in like manner in frosty weather.

The door of these cellars, and the vent holes, should be either on the north or west side; the door is often within the dwelling-house, but always in a room where no fire is kept.

Neatness and cleanliness are so very essential in this cellar, that no wooden utensils, boards, &c., are suffered to be in it; because as these would soon rot in such a cool place, a disagreeable and musty smell would issue from them.

Not the least dirt is to be seen either on the roof, the edges of the air holes, or on the floor: and in order to preserve this neatness, the pavement is frequently washed, and nobody comes in without putting on a pair of slippers which stand ready at the door.

The persons who have the care of the dairy, put them on there, first pulling off their ordinary shoes; the least smell other than that of milk, which should be perceived in the dairy, would be thought to injure the quality of the butter, and would attributed to the want of care in the maids.

Cleanliness is thought so extremely necessary towards the having good butter, that in Saxony and Bavaria they rub and wash the cows before they milk them, if they happen to have laid down in the cow-house.

The vessels in which the new milk is put, are earthen dishes scalded in hot water, in order to get off the stale milk that may be soaked into their substance. The stale milk is an invisible leaven, though well known, which sours the new milk. Constant experience has discovered this inconvenience. These dishes are fifteen inches wide at the top, six at the bottom, and six inches deep. These dimensions are from outside to outside; if they were deeper, it would be hurtful—if they were wider, it would be inconvenient.

The milk is brought from the pastures in the wooden pails or earthen pans in which it was milked.

All copper vessels are esteemed dangerous to be used in a dairy. The milk is suffered to remain quiet about an hour on the dairy floor, till the froth is gone off, and the natural heat it had, has quitted it. It is then poured into the dishes through a sieve, so that no hairs or dirt may remain in it.

The dishes are set on the floor of the dairy, after it has been well cleansed; the coolness of the place communicates itself to the dishes, and prevents the milk from curdling; for every thing that is done in the dairy, is in order to hinder the milk from curdling and growing sour in summer before the cream is taken off; and in the winter, to prevent the dairy from being so cold as that milk should be frozen, or that the butter should be with difficulty made, on account of the cream having been chilled.

The dishes being in this manner filled, are left twentyfour hours, and sometimes less, on the dairy floor; they are then skimmed; they should not be left longer, because the cream would lose its sweetness, becoming thick, and the milk under it might curdle and grow sour; and where this is the case, no good butter can be expected.

The skimming is performed in the following manner:

The maid gently raises the dish, laying the lip of it on a large pan, and with her finger's end, she divides the cream near the lip of the dish, in such a manner that the milk which is underneath, may be poured off into the great pan through this division, leaving the cream by itself in the dish.

All the dishes which are set at the same time, are in this manner at the same time, emptied, and all the cream is put together in proper pans, in order to be churned at the appointed hour.

If the weather is tempestuous, very hot, or inclines to thunder, the cream arises apace, and the milk will quickly curdle and grow sour, but this must be prevented in this manner: as soon as the dairy woman hears the the thunder at a distance, she runs to the dairy, stops up the vent holes, cools the pavement by throwing down some water, and then skims all the dishes wherein the cream has risen a little.

In some extraordinary cases the cream rises in less than twelve hours.

When the milk is thus drawn off from beneath the cream, by stooping the dishes, within a space of twenty hours at farthest, the buttermilk which is in the cream, is not in the least sour, and the same may be said of the skimmed milk. This last being then a very thin liquid, no part of it remains in the cream, so that there will be no danger of the cream souring in four or five days, whilst it is kept in the dairy before it is churned."

CROWS.

Mr Editor—I noticed in your Farmer of Saturday, May 2d, 1840, a method of driving off crows, by catching one in a trap. This is a cruel way of treatment to the poor crow taken. It also operates to the general disadvantage of the farmer for the time that the crows absent themselves, as, if permitted to remain about his premises, they would doubly repay for all the injury they committed.

People are beginning to be sensible of the great losses which they have sustained and are sustaining, in their crops, by the great and wanton destruction, of late years, of all kinds of birds.

It is a well known fact that birds live on worms and insects. It is also well known that insects and worms live on vegetables. If, therefore, we destroy the birds, which live entirely on the worms and insects, we so far protect the worms and insects, whereby our crops are so much more destroyed. Why should we knowingly and deliberately do a thing having a direct tendency to the destruction of our crops, on which we depend for the support of ourselves and our stock.

Probably the greatest cause of enmity to the crow, is that he pulls up the corn. This to be sure is some vexation. But this trouble is easily remedied, and to the advantage of the farmer too. Soak the corn in some liquor that is unsavory to the taste of the crow, as saltpetre, pickle, tar water, then sprinkle some flour of sulphur among it, and the crow will not eat it. Whenever he finds that the corn is not palatable, he desists from pulling it up, for he does not work for mischief, but for his own support. When he finds he gets nothing for this kind of labor, he leaves it, and betakes to some more hopeful employment. Scatter a few kernels of this unsavory corn about upon the ground, and after tasting a few of them, he will not meddle any farther with them.

The great and increasing complaints which are abroad in the land, of the dreadful ravages of worms and insects, is owing mostly to the destruction of the birds of all kinds, especially the crow. The opposite policy ought to have been pursued—that of protecting, encouraging, and domesticating as far as possible, all kinds of birds. And it is wonderful what a provision Providence has made in this department of nature's work. The insects and worms, and the birds come and disappear at the same time.

Perhaps friend K., after thinking this matter over again, and with a better deliberation, will advise his brother farmers, not to trap and kill the crows, and will also adopt a different policy himself. I will conclude in Mr K.'s own words: "Try it, Mr K., try it, farmers, and rid yourselves and your neighbors of the tormentors," the worms and the insects.—*Yankee Farmer.*

To Relieve Choking.—The following method of relieving neat cattle when choaked by a turnip or potato, has been tried and found successful in every instance. Pour into the throat of the animal, from a junk bottle, a pint or so of lamp or sweet oil, at the same time rubbing the throat briskly with the hand. Immediate relief will follow.—*Southern Agricul.*

Cheap.—To convey an idea of the low price of provisions at Cincinnati, says the Republican of the 9th ult., we mention the fact that 90,000 lbs. of bacon, hog round, good country cured, was offered for sale yesterday, at 1 1-2 ct. per lb. without a purchaser. The highest offer made was 1 1-4 ct. per lb.

Doing good is the only certainly happy action of a man's life.

For the N. E. Farmer.

IMPORTANCE OF UNITING PRACTICE WITH SCIENCE AND OF OBSERVING NATURAL OPERATIONS.

Mr Editor—The researches of scientific men and the application of chemical principles will, we doubt not, at some future period, reduce the art of agriculture to a state of far greater perfection than has yet been attained. But we think theorists should not too strenuously insist that scientific rules shall immediately govern all practice; they should be slow to denounce all the recommendations of merely practical men, as nothing better than "trash." All science has resulted from intimations given in practical life, and what has been proved in the results of often repeated experiments, will in most cases prove a much safer rule to govern the practice than one deduced from analogical reasoning. The chemists of Europe seem to attach more importance to this idea, than some of our own countrymen. They recommend caution to farmers in extending experiments on principles not clearly proved useful in experience. Chaptal, after directing for years the labors on a large estate, and in connection with deep philosophical research, says, "I feel that the facts which I have been able to collect upon various subjects, are still insufficient for the establishment of indisputable principles regarding them." He says again, "Writing for the agriculturist, I have often borrowed his language, and nearly always relied on his experience for the truth of the principles I have advanced." And again—"Example is the only lesson profitable to the husbandman; when one is placed before his eyes and his reason is convinced of its goodness, he is not slow to follow it; and by no other way than this can improved methods of agriculture be introduced and propagated." Would that all our chemists, like Chaptal, carried theory into practice, and labored rather to prove the correctness of principles in the results of experiments, than to reduce suddenly all practice into consistency with speculative principles.

Additional theoretic knowledge is wanted, and would prove highly conducive to the prosperity and happiness of the great body of our agriculturists; but to attempt the communication of it merely through mandates from the closet, is very like an attempt to abolish suddenly southern slavery through northern preaching. We must make a more direct approach to the husbandman; we must go with him into his fields, and show him there the evils he is suffering in consequence of wrong management, and the powers of knowledge to remove those evils. If we be ourselves nothing more than noviciates in science, still we can do something in the relation of our own experience and suggestions we shall be able to make, in aid of our neighbor's research and his pursuit of useful knowledge.

What is most essential in the cultivation of the earth, is, through the kindness of Providence, made obvious even to cursory observers. It is, like the most interesting truths of our religion, made so plain that he who runs may read. The operations in nature are continually proving to us what operations with our hands will conduce to the increased products of our fields. We see the sand-hill carried by the winds and rains into the valleys, into the mud and peat swamps; on the edges of the swamp, where there is a proportional mixture of the mud and sand, we observe a luxuriant vegetable growth. Here our instruction is complete. We have satisfactory proof of the utility of penetrating these swamps, removing the redundant mud on to sandy fields and supplying the place of it in the swamp with sand from the hill. This simple process, if farmers could be induced to engage in it only so far as comparatively leisure days might allow, would in a very few years put a new and more inviting aspect on the face of our country. It would effectually remove occasions of travelling every spring fifteen or twenty miles for a load of salt hay, to keep the breath of life in a few half starved animals, and also occasions of going south or west for corn to keep families from famishing.

The mixture of the swamp and sand-hill we regard as the farmer's first lesson. There are other lessons not less clearly enforced in operations and appearances in nature, to some of which attention may hereafter be invited. M. A.

May 9th, 1842.

From the Union Agriculturist.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Hedging.—From all of my observations during my last summer tour, I am led to put very little faith in this mode of fencing, unless it flourishes better upon the prairies than in any other part of the United States. It is with extreme regret that I am obliged to acknowledge that I have never yet seen a single instance where hedging has answered a good purpose of making a durable fence. I doubt whether an instance can be found where it has lasted as long after it came to maturity, as it took to bring it to maturity. In Delaware, I saw great quantities of hedging, and a great portion of it offered about as much protection against a drove of long nose hogs, as so much in extent of cobwebs would do. And although rails were seven or eight dollars a hundred, farmers were compelled to give up the hedge fence and use rails. The difficulty is in the climate or soil, for I saw numerous instances where it had been planted and tended with the best of skill of experienced English hedgers, but they could not prevent the blight or worm from destroying the thorn, any more than we can prevent the same cause from destroying the plum tree. Permit me to advise your readers that further experiments are useless. If they would fence their land with live fence, they must seek some other live thing beside any of the family of thorns, or they will surely be pricked in a tender place. Cattle can be cheaply fenced against, sheep can be tended by a shepherd, (one for a whole neighborhood of small sheep owners,) and hogs must be confined, before our prairie country can be brought under cultivation.

Locust and many other trees of rapid growth, could be set a few feet apart, and upon them nail strips of boards that would make a *sorter* live fence.

Chesnut, sycamore, cotton wood, locust, butternut, or white walnut, black walnut and elm, could either of them be planted so near to each other, that while small they could be lopped down and twisted together, and would very probably make a good fence against cattle, and by proper constant trimming every year, might be prevented from spreading so as to be troublesome. So much for hedging. Now for

Ditching and Blue Grass.—Notwithstanding all the failures in making "sod fence," I am still confident that our extensive prairies will some day be found without any other resource than the earth itself. When coal or peat can be had, brick will be used. But when the land is well set in blue grass, there will be no difficulty in making a fence of ditch and bank, the sides of which will be steep enough to stop cattle, and the blue grass sod so tough as to prevent the frost from throwing it down. This sod will flourish on the almost perpendicular sides of a bank, 4 feet high and 4 feet thick, which, independent of the ditch necessarily made in making the bank, is sufficient to stop any well bred cattle, and will be found more durable and less expensive than hedging. If these are facts, it is important that this kind of grass be early introduced. And if they are not facts, I should like to be corrected, for this is one important object to be gained by an interchange of opinions through your columns.

Scraps of Time.—How very wasteful we are of these odds and ends of one of the good things which we never can replace, after they have once gone by upon their fleeting course. We should not only work to teach our children, but ourselves, to use these scraps for some useful purpose. To speak in a phrase that all occupants of log cabins will understand, I will say, that a newspaper is the best *chinking* with which to fill up the *cracks* of time that so often occur in our common occupation. And they will serve to keep out a deal of the foul winds of the world that are so apt to blow upon the unoccupied mind.

Even now at this very time, this scrap is penned to fill up a little space, an unoccupied moment, to do which I stand by a western window with my sheet resting upon my hand, while the beauty of a clear winter evening twilight, enables me to say, this little scrap of time is not entirely lost to the world or me. Who knows but I may have done some one a *scrap* of good, in this scrap of the odds and ends of time. And perhaps this very scrap will be read a thousand times at just such a moment, and as the light fades away till the eye grows dim over the page, will not the mind be in a proper train to reflect that so fades away life, and him that would be useful and happy while life lasts, must not put off the beginning of a good work until the twilight of life.

Twilight on the Prairie.—And now, so soon the light of joy is gone. Hast thou never observed that twilight upon the prairie is much shorter than in a timbered country? It seems but a few short minutes after the shades of night commence, before all is blended in one dark mass, and yet the time between sundown and dark is quite lengthy.

And now for you who are tired of twilight meditations, that word lengthy occurs at a fortunate point; for like other tedious prosers, I needed cautioning to remind me that I was getting lengthy, and being so reminded, I will just remind you that I am the odd end of an old acquaintance of yours, whose name you have before seen just as it stands here as the representative of

SOLON ROBINSON.

Lake C. H., Indiana.

Painting.—Buildings should be painted in moderate weather in fall or spring; then the oil will remain upon the outside, imbibe the oxygen from the atmosphere, and form a body with the other ingredients. But if paint be put on buildings in hot weather, the wood will absorb the oil, and leave the coloring matter to wash off. The durability of paint is increased by giving the building a coat of oil first, letting it dry in.

SALTPETRE FOR MANURE.

Mr O. M. Whipple, of Lowell, in a communication to Mr Colman upon the use of saltpetre as a manure, says :—

"Having an island in Boston harbor, called Spectacle island, and its distance from land rendering it very expensive to furnish manure for it, in the spring of 1838 I concluded to try the experiment of using saltpetre as a substitute, and in order to test its ability with some exactness, out of two acres which had been cultivated the year before, half an acre was set apart for the purpose of receiving 150 lbs. saltpetre, which were sowed on the surface and the whole two acres were then plowed and planted with potatoes. At harvesting, I found that there was an increased crop upon the ground where the saltpetre had been applied. I directed the man in charge to dry 5 hills upon the ground where the saltpetre had been applied, and also 5 hills where there had been no saltpetre, and weigh each parcel. The potatoes on the ground where the saltpetre was applied, weighed 9 lbs.; the other 4 lbs.: this, it will be perceived, was the result of one year's application only. I am inclined to think that its influence will be felt more or less the second, or even third and fourth years.

A field containing two acres from which grass had been taken for eight years, I had plowed in the spring of 1838, once only ; it was plowed deep, and 90 rods were appropriated to ruta baga. The seed was sown upon the tops of the furrows, without any manure in the drill, and the result was that I obtained 500 bushels: the remainder of the field was sown to oats, but the crop was mostly destroyed by the unexampled growth of hog-weed. This field has been wholly sustained by the application of saltpetre upon its surface, previously to its being plowed, excepting at the time of plowing, when there was turned in a small coat of manure." —*Colman's Fourth Report.*

From the Farmer's Journal.

TO DESTROY WORMS.

One of the most expeditious and effectual methods of destroying the ova of insects in the soil, with which I am acquainted, is to burn the surface of the soil, in spring. This is done simply by covering the spot infested, with combustible materials, such as straw, dried boughs, faggots, or any other material that will burn readily, and set it on fire on a rainy day. The expense is trifling, and the result sure.

The ashes left upon the soil after deflagration, also operate as a powerful manure to the crop. Another important advantage resulting from burning, is the thorough destruction of all noxious seeds, numbers of which are annually disseminated by the winds from the parent stalks, and buried in the fall. Try it, farmers. H. D. WHITE.

Windham, Me.

To Make Hens Lay Perpetually.—I never allow cocks to run with my hens, except when I want to raise chickens. Hens will lay eggs *perpetually*, if treated in the following manner. Keep no roosters: give the hens *fresh meat*, chopped fine like sausage meat, once a day, a very small portion, say half an ounce a day to each hen, during winter, or from the time insects disappear in the fall, till they appear again in the spring. Never allow any eggs to remain in the nest, for what is called *nest eggs*. When the roosters do not run with the hens, and no nest eggs are left in the nest, the hens will not cease laying after the production of twelve or fifteen eggs, (as they always do when roosters and nest eggs are allowed,) but continue laying perpetually. My hens always lay all winter, and each from seventyfive to one hundred eggs in succession. There being nothing to excite the animal passions, they never attempt to set. If the above plan were generally followed, eggs would be just as plenty in winter as in summer. The only reason why hens do not lay in winter as freely as in summer, is the want of animal food, which they get in summer in abundance in the form of insects. The reason they stop laying and go to setting, after laying a brood of eggs, is the continual excitement of the animal passions by the males. I have for several winters reduced my theory to practice, and proved its entire correctness. It must be observed that the presence of the male is *not* necessary for the production of eggs, as they are formed whether the male be present or not. Of course such eggs will not produce chickens. When these are wanted, roosters must of course run with the hens.—*Albany Cult.* B.

We dissent from the above positions.—ED. FAR.

Quince Borer.—The quince tree as well as the apple tree is subject to the attacks of the borer. The larva of this insect resembles the peach worm; but it cuts through the solid wood, and therefore is much more difficult to extract. With a barbed wire, we have often succeeded, and sometimes failed. In a young tree that had been neglected, we found them so deeply entrenched, and their holes so winding, that they kept possession. We then made a small auger-hole through the heart of the tree, and filled it with sulphur. A few days after we found one of them in a dying state, and no more filth was ejected. Quince trees should be examined on this account, at least once a year.

As the pear tree is not infested by the borer, it has been employed as a stock for the quince tree, and if budded or grafted a foot or more from the ground, it must generally be safe from such attacks.

The quince tree like the pear tree, however, is subject to *fire blight*; but only a few inches of the ends of the branches suffer. Whether this appearance is owing to the more stunted nature of the tree, or to a different insect, is not positively known; but as it is probably caused by an insect, it would be prudent to cut off the dying tops, and burn them. —*Trans. N. Y. Agricul. Soc.*

A Protection for the Defenceless.—Many object to rearing hens on account of their liability to be carried off and destroyed by the owls and hawks. In some situations, this is a serious objection, as the hen if suffered to run at large with her chicks, is almost certain to be lost.

But the evil may be avoided. A Guinea hen, if suffered to associate with the flock, will at all times prove efficient in protecting the latter from the hawk, who no sooner hears her voice than he takes wings and carries the war into another quarter, where his murderous propensities for slaughter may be more easily gratified, and without fear inspired by so valorous and powerful a foe.

The eggs of these fowls are also highly prized by some, and meet with a ready sale in our markets, being much larger than those of the common hen.—*Maine Cult.*

POTATOES.

Lime for Manure.—Mr Silas Thayer, of Sharon, informs us that he planted potatoes last season on green sward, without manure. The land had been in pasture 16 years without plowing. The soil, a sandy loam. When the potatoes came up he applied nearly half a pint of lime to a hill on a part of the land. The lime was air-slacked, and had been long in that state; it was applied by throwing on and around the plants, as convenient. Where the lime was applied, the crop was one third larger than on other parts of the land treated in like manner, and the seed the same.—*Farmer's Jour.*

"Profits of Farming."—In the Albany Cultivator is an article on this subject, showing that farmers in comparing their profits with those of other professions, look only at what is left after supporting their families, when in reality the whole expense of the family is defrayed from the profits of the farm, and all that is added to the improvement of the farm arises from the profits of the farm also. Many persons in other avocations do what is called a pretty profitable business, and yet they have little or nothing left at the end of the year, after paying their family expenses.—*Ibid.*

Good and Bad Tools.—A writer in the Maine Cultivator illustrates the importance of having the best implements, by showing that a hand with an excellent axe, and a handle well hung, would cut a pile of wood in 12 days, which would require 18 days labor with a poor implement. The difference in the two implements is supposed to be 72 cents, and in this one operation four dollars are saved by the use of a superior tool. This is a fair specimen of the loss or gain by good or bad management, in furnishing implements of husbandry.—*Ibid.*

How to Boil Irish Potatoes.—Good and indifferent potatoes depend very much upon the manner in which they are prepared for the table. Some cooks always have heavy, hard watery potatoes; while others for the most part have them dry, mealy and excellent. This difference depends generally upon the difference of cooking. The common way is to put the potatoes into cold water, boil them by a slow fire, and cool them as slowly; the better way is to put them in boiling water, keep up a brisk fire till they are *just done*, take them out immediately, throw a wet cloth around them, and gently squeeze each with the hand till it cracks open, for the watery particles to escape in form of steam, then peel them, and they are exactly right. By this method, almost any potato will do well.—*Nashville Agricul.*

Health.—A great number of diseases arise from checked perspiration, and might be prevented by timely care. If a person perspiring freely, gets wet, or stands in a draught of cold air, or lies down on the damp ground, or drinks cold water, he runs a great risk of seriously injuring his health; and the more relaxed and weaker he is from his work, the greater is the danger. When wet he should keep moving about briskly, and never sit in his damp clothes if he can help it. The sooner a person gets into a perspiration after feeling the least unwell from its being checked, the more certain will he be of avoiding a cold or fever. A good way to induce perspiration is to rub the body with a coarse towel before a fire.—*Selected.*

COMMON SALT AS A MANURE.

Very few experiments with salt have been made with any care in this country, we believe. But since the article is common, and can be tried by every farmer, we hope to draw attention to it by copying a chapter upon "common salt," by C. W. Johnson, an English writer upon manures. Many of his facts and experiments are curious and instructive.

"The fertilizing properties of salt, when applied to land, may be described as five in number.

1. In *small proportions*, it promotes the decomposition of animal and vegetable substances—a fact first ascertained by Sir James Pringle and Dr Macbride. Salt, therefore, promotes the rapid dissolution of the animal and vegetable remains contained in all cultivated soils.

The recent discoveries of M. Macaire, with regard to the excretions of vegetables, impart considerable information as to the use of common salt in promoting the putrefaction of vegetable substance in the soil; since it has been shown by this gentleman that the brown excretory matter of a plant is exceedingly noxious to those of its own species; the salt, therefore, by its presence in the soil, and promoting the putrefaction of the excretion, naturally assists in removing the offending matter; and in so doing, the excretion, as it putrefies, certainly affords nourishment to the plant which produced it.

2. It destroys vermin and kills weeds, which are thus converted into manure.

3. It is a direct constituent or food of some plants; and it has been clearly ascertained, that if salt is applied to a soil, then the vegetables afterwards growing on the land are found to contain an increased proportion of common salt. All marine plants contain it in considerable proportions.

4. Salt acts on vegetable substances as a stimulant. Dr. Priestley tried various experiments, all supporting this supposition. He added to phials containing an ounce and a half of water, various proportions of common salt, from one to twelve grains, and in the solutions placed various sprigs of mint and other vegetables. In those solutions which contained more than twelve grains, the plants died immediately, and the rest died in their order, to that which contained three grains of salt, which seemed to grow as well as the plants growing in simple water. It was remarkable, however, that this plant, as well as all those that died in the stronger solutions, seemed to flourish *at first* more than those which were growing in simple water, and that that which had three grains of salt, and that which had one grain only, continued to live after the plants in simple water were dead.

That vegetable substances are capable of being stimulated by chemical solutions, is well known. A solution of chlorine in water will make certain seeds vegetate which would otherwise rot in the earth; and a mixture of camphor, &c., has been found to be very beneficial in restoring vitality to cuttings of various exotics too long delayed on their passage.

5. Salt preserves vegetables from injury by sudden transitions in the temperature of the atmosphere. That salted soils freeze with more reluctance than before the salt is applied, is well known; and that crops of turnips, &c., are preserved from injury by the frost by an application of salt, is equally well established. The writer has often witnessed this in his own garden, in the case of cabbages, cauliflowers, &c.

6. Salt renders earth more capable of absorbing the moisture of the atmosphere—a property of the first importance, since those soils which absorb the greatest proportion of moisture from the atmosphere are always the most valuable to the cultivator. 'It affords,' said the illustrious Davy, 'one method of judging of the productiveness of land." The following experiments of mine were made with the object of ascertaining the extent of the increased absorption of a soil improved by an application of salt:—

1000 parts of a very rich soil, near Maldon, in Essex, worth 42*s.* per acre, dried at a temperature of 212°, absorbed in 18 hours, by exposure to air saturated with moisture, at a temperature of 62°, 25 parts.

1000 parts of the same soil, which had been salted with 6 cwt. of salt per acre, under the same circumstannes, gained 27 parts.

1000 parts of the same soil, salted with 3 cwt. per acre, gained 26 parts.

The absorbent powers of common salt, compared with other manures, may be judged by the results of the following carefully conducted experiments:

1000 parts of refuse salt, dried at 212°, absorbed in three hours, by exposure to air saturated with moisture at 60°, 49 1-2 parts.

Under the same circumstances,

1000 parts of soot gained	36	parts.
1000 " burnt clay	29	"
1000 " coal ashes	14	"
1000 " lime	11	"
1000 " sediment from salt pans	10	"
1000 " crushed rock salt	10	"
1000 " gypsum	9	"
1000 " chalk	4	"

The absorbent powers of common salt, therefore, are greater than those of six other well known manures.

I will now proceed to give a few of the facts already ascertained with regard to the use of common salt as a fertilizer. Salt, it should be remembered, rarely causes the wheat plant to grow larger or taller, but it fills up the ear better, and brings the weaker plants forward. We have it on the authority of Mr Sinclair, that 'salt appears to lessen the produce of straw, and increase the weight of grain.' I have never been able in my experiments, nor in any I have witnessed, to see any increased quantity of straw, even in cases where there was an increased produce, by means of salt, of six bushels of wheat per acre. I cannot enforce this too much upon the attention of the agriculturists. Let not the farmer be deceived by appearances; let him have the salted and unsalted portions, at harvest time, carefully separated and examined by weight, if the plots are small, or by measure, if extensive. A few square roods, or even yards of each, will be sufficient; and he will find, on most soils, the result highly in favor of salt.

The salt should be applied some time before sowing the seed, not less than ten, and not more than twenty bushels per acre. In my own experiments upon a light gravelly soil, the use of this quantity of salt per acre, (in 1819,) produced an increase of five bushels and a half per acre. The following statement of the result of some trials in 1820, will show how important may be the result to the country at large, by its judicious application.

Produce of Wheat per acre.	*Bush.*	*lbs.*
No. 1. Soil without any manure for four years,	13	26
2. Soil manured with stable dung to the previous crop, (potatoes,)	26	52
3. Soil with five bushels of salt per acre, and no other manure for four years,	26	12

The soil was, in these trials, light and gravelly.

The testimony of a plain Essex farmer corroborates these results. 'The soil,' says Mr James Challis, of Panfield, 'that I described to you to be of rather a loose, hollow description, had a dressing of salt put on it in November, after the wheat was sown, about fourteen or fifteen bushels per acre: it produced at the rate of six bushels per acre more than that which was not dressed, and it may be stated to be 1*l.* per load (of forty bushels) better in quality.'

It is a custom in most counties of England, to apply salt and water as a steep to prevent the ravages of the disease in wheat, called smut; the value of this is known to almost every farmer. Recent experiments have suggested, that it may even be of use, when employed in larger quantities, as a preventative of mildew—the most dreadful of the numerous diseases to which the cultivated grasses are exposed. The experiments of the late Rev. E. Cartwright strongly evidence, that when salt and water are sprinkled with a brush upon diseased plants, it is actually a complete cure, even in apparently the most desperate cases. The proportion, one pound to a gallon of water, laid on with a plasterer's brush, the operator making his casts as when sowing grain; it is instant death to the fungus. The time and expense are trifling. It appeared in the course of some inquiries made by the Board of Agriculture, that a Cornish farmer, Mr Sickler, and also the Rev. R. Hoblin, were accustomed to employ refuse salt as a manure, and tha their crops were never infected with the rust or blight.

Experiments with Salt upon Barley and Oats.

In 1820, on a good alluvial soil, at Heybridge, in Essex, in a field of barley, in two experiments:

	Bush.
1. Soil dressed with 6 bushels of salt per acre, and 20 loads of earth and stable dung, at turnip time, produced per acre	65
2. Soil dressed with 20 loads dung and earth,	60

In the same year, at Sproughton, in Suffolk, on a sandy barley soil—

	Bush.
1. Soil without any manure, produced of barley per acre,	30
2. Soil dressed with 16 bushels of salt per acre in March,	51

Oats.—The following experiments were made in 1819, by the late Mr George Sinclair:

	Bush.
1. Oats sown without any manure,	28 3-4
2. Salt with the seed, (44 bush.)	17 1-4
3. Salt mixed with the soil, (44 bush.)	27

In these experiments upon oats, (made upon one acre,) the quantity of salt applied was evidently too great. Mr Legrand states, that in his experiments upon barley, 'it (salt) gradually advanced in its effects to 16 bushels, and as gradually diminished to 40 bushels, when vegetation was stopped.'

Turnips—Mangel Wurzel.

I select from various communications, the following from Killerton, in Devonshire. In a letter

dated August 26, 1826, Sir Thomas Acland, Bart., favored me with the following statement from his bailiff:—

'The first experiment I made of salt for manure, was on seven acres of land for mangel wurzel. I first heaped out the field with earth, forty heaps to an acre, as is usually done for lime: I then put in each heap 33 lbs. of salt, and mixed it well with the earth, and let it lie a fortnight before I spread it over the land; after that, I plowed the land three times before I sowed the seed, and I had roots there 32 lbs. each. Since that time, I prepared a field of five acres, in the same way, for turnips; one third part of the field with lime, one third with salt, and the other part with hearth ashes. When the seed came up first, the turnips appeared most promising where the earth ashes were; but after the first month, the turnips did not grow so fast as where the salt or lime was; after that time, the turnips, where the ground was 'manured with salt, grew faster, and the green looked stronger and darker, and at the end of the season was the best crop. The next year I put the field to barley; and where the salt was put, it was the strongest and best crop. After that time, it was a great deal heavier to work; therefore I consider it a good manure for light sandy soils, but not calculated for clay or heavy lands.'

Potatoes.

There have been various experiments made with salt as a manure for potatoes. The author of this, in 1817, on a gravelly soil, at Great Totham, in Essex, made the following trials:—

	Bushels.
1. Soil simple, produce per acre	120
2. Soil with 20 bushels of salt in September,	192
3. Soil with stable manure, 20 loads in the spring of the year,	219
4. Soil with 20 loads manure and 20 bushels of salt,	234
5. Soil with 40 bushels of salt alone,	192½
6. Soil with 40 bushels of salt and 20 loads of manure,	244

The Rev. Edmund Cartwright, of Hollenden House, in Kent, in 1804, made various important trials. The soil on which the experiments were made, consisted of three fourths sand. The results of some of them were as follow:

	Bushels.
Soil without any manure produced per acre,	157
Salt 8 bushels, soot 30 bushels,	240
Chandler's graves, 9 3-4 cwt.	220
Salt 8 bushels, wood ashes 60 bushels,	217
Salt 8 bushels, gypsum peat 363 bushels, lime 121 bushels,	201
Salt 8, lime 121, dung 363 bushels,	199
Salt 8 bushels,	198
Salt 8 bushels, graves 9 3-4 cwt.	195
Soot 30 bushels,	192
Fresh dung 363 bushels,	192
Salt 8, malt dust 60 bushels,	189
Wood ashes 60 bushels,	187
Salt 8, decayed leaves 363 bushels,	187
Salt 8, peat ashes 363 bushels,	185
Saw dust 60 bushels,	184
Salt 8, lime 121, peat 363 bushels,	183
Salt 8, sawdust 363 bushels,	180
Salt 8, peat 363 bushels,	178
Decayed leaves 363 bushels,	175
Salt 8, lime 121 bushels,	175
Salt 8, peat 363 bushels,	171
Salt 8, lime 121 bushels,	167
Peat 363 bushels,	159
Sawdust 363 bushels,	155
Lime 121 bushels,	150

'Of ten different manures,' said this agriculturist, 'salt, a manure hitherto of an ambiguous character, is, (one only excepted) superior to them all. The effect of the mixture of salt and soot is remarkable.' The writer of this witnessed the same result on carrots, where 16 bushels of salt and 16 of soot were applied per acre.

Vermin.

There is, perhaps, no agricultural use of common salt more undoubted than in the destruction of vermin. The effect, too, is direct, and the result immediately apparent. For this purpose, from five to ten bushels per acre are abundantly sufficient. The agriculturist need be under no apprehension that the salt will destroy his crop, for 20 bushels of salt per acre may be applied to young wheat with perfect safety: I have seen even 25 bushels used with advantage.

No person has, perhaps, used salt for this purpose to a greater extent than Mr Busk, of Ponsbourn, in Hertfordshire. 'I have used it,' said this gentleman, in a communication to the author, 'in this and the last season (1830-31,) as a top-dressing to nearly 200 acres of wheat; having almost exclusively in view the destruction of worms and slugs, with which my land was very much infested; and this object it very satisfactorily accomplished. Some part of my land is light and sandy, but the generality of it stiff and strong—well adapted to the growth of beans and wheat. In applying the salt, little attention was paid to the quality of the land, or the season of the year; but those spots and those times were selected, where the number and ravages of the vermin seemed most apparent; and in every situation, and at every time, the effect appeared equally beneficial. A little more experience may, perhaps, suggest some more accurate rule as to season; but I am of opinion that the earliest will, in general, be found the best;—at any rate, I would avoid sowing, if I could, immediately after a fall of snow—as snow produces, on places recently sprinkled with salt, an unpromising appearance. We sow it out of an ordinary seed shuttle, at the rate of 4 or 5 bushels per acre. In the morning, each throw may be distinguished by the quantity of slime and the number of dead slugs lying on the ground. The finer and drier the salt is the better. The positive advantage,' adds Mr Busk, 'I cannot state accurately in figures, but I am confident it has, in every instance, been considerable; and in some fields it has been the means of preventing the total destruction of the crop.'

For destroying the worms and other vermin in oats, salt has been successfully employed by Mr Walker, of Rushyford, in Durham, at the rate of six bushels per acre.

For the same important purpose salt has been regularly employed by Mr Archibald, gardener to Lord Sheffield, at Fitcham, in Sussex; as well as for promoting the destruction of weeds. He trenches the ground, and sprinkles it with salt every winter, and is never troubled with predatory vermin. When Mr Archibald first came to Sheffield Park, in 1828, he found the peaches and nectarines regularly eaten and destroyed by some kind of vermin. Getting up early in the morning, he found it was done by the snails; which, as soon as the sun was risen, so as to shine with power on the south aspect, retired back to the northern side. He immediately laid a thick layer of salt along the top of the wall, and found then, as ever since, that it proved a most effectual barrier to the incursions of the snails; and that it has certainly no bad influence upon the trees or fruit.

Weeds.

Salt has been of late years used at the rate of from 20 to 40 bushels per acre, to kill weeds and to cleanse fallows, with great advantage; it also, in the large proportion we have named, will destroy coarse, sour grass, &c.; and though for a time, all vegetation is destroyed, yet in a short period, a much superior turf is produced. If the cultivator can collect weeds, parings of turf, ditches, banks, &c., of the most foul description, and spread evenly on the surface of the heap half a bushel of salt to every ton of the collection, he will find every weed, in the course of a few weeks, killed and dissolved away. This plan I have long followed myself, on a light gravelly soil; and upon spreading this salted mixture, at the rate of 14 or 15 loads per acre, its beneficial effects can be traced to an inch. I have principally used it as a dressing for turnips and oats.

Remarks.

On heavy lands, the use of salt has never been so strikingly advantageous as upon the lighter, more thirsty upland soils; and that may probably be accounted for by the absorbent powers of common salt on such lands being less needed; at any rate, on those heavy soils where the corn is usually partially or entirely destroyed by the worms or other vermin, salt must be advantageously employed. The expense, too, is trifling, for five or six bushels of salt per acre is found to be abundantly sufficient for the purpose of protection from vermin, and thus a ton of salt would suffice for eight acres. The mixture of salt with other well known fertilizers, is a question every way worthy of the farmer's attention. I allude to the decomposition which occurs when it is mixed with lime, and to its excellent effect when mixed with weeds, pond mud, scrapings of ditches, &c.; and to the fact that it has been found to produce extraordinary effects when mixed with soot, as a manure for wheat, and especially carrots. There is hardly a soil on which, in some form or other, it must not be an advantageous application; and if its use has not hitherto been so general as might be expected, yet when we consider the difficulties of the research, and the many sources of error which encumber all inquiries of this description, we ought, perhaps, not to be surprised that the adoption of salt has not been hitherto rapid as a manure."

A black snake which had discovered the nest of a woodpecker, climbed up the tree, and putting his head into the hole, swallowed the woodpecker. Alas! when he would have withdrawn, he found his throat so much distended by his supper, that he could not get back; so he died with his length exposed, dangling from the woodpecker's hole—an admonition to all who passed by, not to get *into* a scrape until they had contrived how to get *out* of it.—*Picayune.*

Labor to purify thy thoughts: if thy thoughts are not vicious, neither will thy actions be so.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1842.

THE DAIRY—BUTTER MAKING.

That some dairy-women need to improve in their modes of performing their part of the labors upon the farm, is, we trust, no uncivil speech to make. But should you think it so, we will ask whether the butter that is brought to market is all of *one* quality, and whether all is *good*? While some is yellow and sweet, other parcels are white as lard, and others are variegated with stripes of various hues. Some is good—some indifferent—and some bad. Why this variety? The cows on one farm have sweeter and better feed than those upon another: this causes a part of the diversity in the butter. Some cows give milk that affords better butter than that from others;—here is a cause of difference. Some dairy rooms and dairy cellars are better than others;—here too is a cause of difference.

Where the feed is not good for butter making, and cannot be improved, little can be said in the way of advice.

Where the cows constitutionally give poor milk, fit them for the shambles as soon as it can conveniently be done, and procure others. But before you condemn a whole flock, keep the milk and cream of each one by itself at least one week, and ascertain how much butter she will make, and of what quality. Sometimes there will be a cow from whose milk it will be nearly impossible to obtain any butter; and should you get a little, that little will be white and poor. Other cows will give a fair quantity, but of inferior quality. There is more difference in cows in respect to their butter-making properties, than is dreamed of in the philosophy of every dairy-woman. But the fitness of each for this purpose should be ascertained. Until you do this, you may be mingling with the good cream in the churn, some that will yield little if any butter, and that will give an undesirable color or flavor to the produce from your whole flock. The lactometers (measurers of milk,) or glass tubes of uniform size, into one of which may be put a quantity of milk from one cow, into a second an equal quantity from another cow, and so on to the end of your number of tubes or number of cows, and then set by until the cream has all arisen to the top—these lactometers are very convenient instruments for determining the comparative quantity of cream furnished by your several cows. Before the milk is put into the tube, let all that the cow gave at a milking be well stirred up so as to give a fair mixture of the first and the last drawn milk.

If the dairy room or dairy cellar is bad for your purpose, make a better one if you can;—if this is out of your power, you must be content to eat poor butter at home and sell at a poor price in the market.

But when all these causes are allowed their full weight in excuse for the dairy-women, they do not justify them for turning out the half of the bad butter that finds its way to the city. Much depends upon their cleanliness, judgment and skill. A clean cellar with nothing in it that can impart to milk and cream unpleasant flavor; clean pails, clean pans, clean churn, clean, fine and dry salt, are all of them important. The cream should be removed from the milk before it becomes sour, and should be kept sweet and cool until it is churned; it also should be kept cool while you are churning, and afterwards the salt should be evenly worked *in*, and the buttermilk *all worked out*.

We have written in the hope of inducing some butter makers to change their processes, to observe the effects of the changes they may make in their modes, so as to improve themselves, and become fitted to improve others, in the important art of butter-making.

While your husbands and brothers are seeking to improve the soil and increase the quantity of milk that they may bring into the house, do you strive to learn how you can get from that milk the greatest quantity of butter, and that too of the best quality. On your skill here, hangs much of the profit or loss of the farm.

MR EDITOR—In your last paper you state that *pyroligneous acid* and *urine* sprinkled on peas and cabbages, will prevent worms from eating those plants. Doubtless you are correct; and you might have continued, with equal correctness, by stating that such an application would also prevent your readers from eating those vegetables. Your recipe is in very bad taste, in more than one respect. Q.

☞We copied the recipe here referred to from a New York agricultural paper, recently started by the Messrs. Allen.—It seems that some one judges it to have been in *bad taste*. It may be so—but we will ask of Q. whether the substances on which we all plant, are not supposed to be taken up by the plants? Whether the plants have not power to reject such parts of our manures as are not suited to their growth? Whether too, any applications we should make to young pea vines, or young cabbage plants, would be more likely to be found within the pea-pod, or in the cabbage *head*, than the substances in which the roots of the plants grow? We think not. To thus sprinkle our peas or cabbages after they are grown, or nearly grown, would be in *bad taste*; but if we cannot trust to the living powers of the pea to purify or reject whatever offensive is applied to it before it blossoms, or the cabbage to purify or reject whatever is applied to that before it begins to head—then we should be skeptical as to their power to grow palatable when their *roots* riot in matters offensive.—*Corruption* feeds us all, as we may know, if we choose to look back and see where our food comes from; but it may be wiser not to look. When the bee is sucking at the flower, it will do to open our eyes, but when the same gatherer of sweets is loading itself at some other places, where it often goes, it may be better to close them. Perhaps the heathen potentate was wise who ordered the microscope to be broken because it revealed to him the inhabitants of the water upon his table. Our business is to help to teach how palatable things can be obtained in the greatest abundance.—If the peas and cabbage taste well, it is best to ask no questions, for the answer might spoil their flavor: if they should not taste well, then perhaps the producer might have done something in "*bad taste*." The less said and the less thought upon the point suggested by Q., the better will the *dinner be relished*.

THE BIRDS AGAIN—CROWS, BLACKBIRDS, &c.

We have recently written, and inserted much that others have written, in favor of sparing the birds. We did this with a distinct knowledge and remembrance, that crows and blackbirds often make sad and provoking ravages in the cornfields soon after the corn comes up. A few crows will sometimes pull up most of the corn on an acre of ground in a few days. But this is the only season of the year (the last of May and part of June,) when they do the farmers of this vicinity much if any harm. Their food during the remainder of the year, consists mostly of worms and other matters which we are entirely willing to have devoured. Can we devise any means of preventing their depredations upon the corn? If we can, and yet can let them live, we shall be profited by their aid in thinning the ranks of other depredators. We have known one to soak his corn in tar water, and thus think to make it such as they would not relish. In this he succeeded: *but*, the crows not liking what they found, left that untasted, went to the next hill, and tried again. There, finding none to their taste, they passed on and tried again; and thus, with a perseverance worthy of a good cause, they went from hill to hill, seeking for better, until they had ruined the springing crop. Is it not often thus when we think to keep them away by rendering the corn unpalatable? Lines of twine around the field, scare crows of various forms, windmills, &c. &c., are resorted to, and with some effect; but the birds are not always simple enough to be cheated, or timid enough to be frightened by *scarecrows*. Another method we have in various places known adopted, and, as far as we can learn, with uniform and complete success. This method is to feed the birds to their satisfaction with good corn during the weeks when they would be able to pull up that which we have planted. This can be done by sowing a half peck or peck of corn broadcast upon each planted acre. As long as this lasts, it is said, and by those who have tried it, the crows will not take the trouble to pull and scratch.

In years past we have lived where these birds seldom are troublesome; but now we have fields where they are abundant. One pair have built their nest immediately by the side of our corn field, and we have requested that they be not disturbed. We have so much confidence that they will be of more service to us in the course of the season, than it will cost us to feed them upon corn sown for the purpose for three or four weeks, that we are willing to take our chance. Our nearest neighbor last year, saved his crop unharmed, by taking this course, though the crows were abundant in his fields.

Perhaps some may think that it will cost much to feed them. It may be so;—we know not how much they will eat. But as a hen—and she takes in the corn voraciously—consumes only about five pecks per year, we have no fear that two crows and their young—even should they have frequent visits, and considerable aid from their kith and kin in the neighborhood—we have no fears that the expense of feeding them will be a very heavy tax. A man will earn enough during the time it would take to put up scarecrows, to pay for all the corn that they will consume. How much, suppose you, they take from an acre of ground where their ravages are greatest? You have put in a peck of seed. Suppose they tear up the whole, and how much good sound corn would it equal? Two, or three, or four quarts—we know not how much; but since the corn has germinated—has become soft—and since the birds often leave the outside of the kernel hanging to the stalk, and take only a little of the softer and sweeter part from the centre of the kernel, we doubt whether if they stripped the whole acre, they would take so much food from it as would be furnished by three quarts of sound corn. Like hens that have been on short allowance, we suppose they will eat greedily for three or four days—but we should expect that their appetite would soon diminish, as the hen's does, and that then they may be fed, without drawing very freely upon the corn bin. They are smaller than hens, and probably do not require so much food.

GRAY'S SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.

Alonzo Gray, A. M., Teacher of Chemistry, &c. in Phillips Academy, Andover, is the author of the above work. He has our thanks for a copy. The volume comprises about 350 pages. We have had no opportunity yet to examine its contents.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, for the week ending May 15.

May, 1842.		5, A.M.	12, M.	7, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	9	44	50	41	N. E.
Tuesday,	10	37	50	49	S. W.
Wednesday,	11	44	61	54	S. E.
Thursday,	12	48	60	57	N.
Friday,	13	39	66	57	S.
Saturday,	14	44	57	48	N.
Sunday,	15	43	66	52	S. E.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, May 16, 1842

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 260 Beef Cattle, 30 pairs Working oxen, 36 Cows and Calves, and 1300 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.* We quote to correspond with last week. A few extra $5 75 a 6 00. First quality, $5 50 a 5 75. Second quality, $5 25 a 5 50. Third quality, $4 50 a 5 75.

Working Oxen.—Sales 70, 82, 88, 90, 95, and $108.

Cows and Calves. Dull. Sales 21, 23, 25, 29, 31, and $36.

Swine.—Dull. Lots to peddle 3 a 3 3-4 for sows, and 4 a 4 3-4 for barrows. Lots to close, some of which were large, 3 1-2. At retail, from 4 to 5 1-2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $2 75 to 3 00 per bushel. Red Top, 40 to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 11 to 12c.—Southern, 9 a 10 c. Flax Seed, $2 00 per bushel. Lucerne, 25 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $4 50 a 5 00 per bushel.

GRAIN. Corn—Sales yellow round, 66 a 68. Delaware Oats, 46 a 47.

GRAIN. The arrivals this week have been 20,000 bushels white Corn, 40,000 do yellow flat and 10,000 do Oats. We quote sales of 15,000 bushels New Orleans 54 a 55, and 56 a 57c per bushel. Oats, Delaware 46, and North River 47. Rye, 73 a 75c per bushel for northern.

Corn—Northern, bushel 68 to 69 —do. Round Yellow 66 a 67 —do. Southern Flat Yellow 63 a 64 —White do. 59 a 60 —Barley — a — —Rye, Northern, 70 a 73 —do. Southern, — a — —Oats, Southern, 45 a 46—Northern do. 47 to 48—Beans, per bushel 75 a 1 50.

FLOUR. The sales of Genesee, early in the week, were at somewhat advanced prices compared with the closing rates of the previous report—$6 56 a 6 62 for common brands, but the article soon fell to present quotations. The sales since have been about 2000 bbls. $6 37 a 6 40 per bbl.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. $6 50 a — —do wharf, $6 00 a — do. free of garlic, $6 25 a — —Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $6 25 a 6 37—Fredericksburg, lowl'd 4 mos. $6 12 a 6 25—Alexandria, wharf mountain,— — a — —Georgetown, $6 25 a 6 75—Richmond Canal, $6 25 a 6 50 —do. City, $7 00 a 7 25—Petersburgh, South side $7 00 a — —do. Country $6 00 a 6 25—Genesee, common, cash, $6 37 a — — do fancy brands $6 50 a — — Ohio via Canal, $6 00 a 6 12—do do New Orleans, cash $5 75 a 6 00. Rye, $3 75 a 4 00—Indian Meal in bbls., $3 00 a 3 25.

PROVISIONS. The public sales are 160 bbls Western Mess Pork, $7 12 a 8 25 per bbl; 100 do Prime $3 75 a 5 75, do; 100 do Shoulders, pickled $5 a 5 75, do; 200 neck pieces, $5 a 5 25, do do; 70 do Clear, $8 75 a 10 50, do do; 10 do Clear, fair for extra, $11.

Beef— Mess, 4 1 10. new bbl. $9 00 a 9 50—Navy—$8 00 a — —No. 1, $7 25 a 7 50—do Prime $4 50 a 5 00—Pork—Extra clear, 4 mo. bbl. $12 a — —do Clear $10 a 11 —do Mess $8 00 a 8 50 —do Prime $6 25 a 6 50—do Mess from other States 7 50 a 8 00.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 8 cts. per pound, free. All whereof the value exceeds 8 cts. per pound, 32 per ct. ad. val. and 4 cts. per pound.

During the week sales of fleece Wool have been made to a considerable extent, at a slight improvement on the prices obtained a few weeks since.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 42 a 45 c.—American full blood, do 38 a 40—Do. 3-4 do 35 a 38—Do. 1-2 do 33 a 35—1-4 and common do 29 a 31 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 25— Do. unwashed, 10 a 13—Bengasi do 8 a 10—Saxony, clean, — Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 33 a 35—No. 1 do. do. do. 30 a 32—No. 2 do do do 20 a 23—No. 3 do do do 12 a 15.

HOPS. Sales Massachusetts inspection for exportation at 10c per lb; 17 bales do do sold yesterday 8cts. for seconds, and for first sorts 10cts. per lb.

1st sort, Mass. 1841 per lb 10 a 11.

HAY, per ton, $19 to 22—Eastern Screwed $14 to 16

CHEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 4 to 6c.—New 5 to 8.

EGGS, 12 a 16.

POUDRETTE.

For sale 200 Barrels Poudrette, at $2 per barrel, by J. BRECK & CO, 51 and 52 North Market st., Boston.

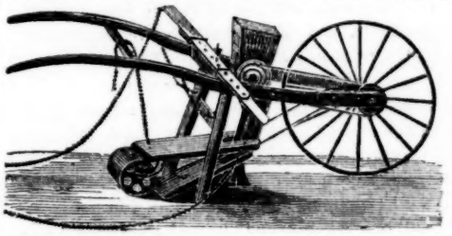
May 18.

HERBACIOUS PLANTS.

The present time, is the most suitable for removing Perennial plants. The subscribers will furnish 20 fine species for $5, packed in moss, in such a manner that they can be transported to any distance with safety.

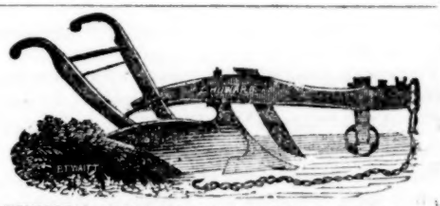
April 27 JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.



In using this machine, the farmer may be certain that his seed is put into the ground, and at the same time in the best possible manner. There has been a great difficulty in machines for sowing garden seeds; they are very apt to clog up, and the farmer might go over an acre of land and not sow a single seed; but not so with this; it is so constructed that it cannot possibly clog. In using this sower, the farmer can save one half of his seed, and do the work at less than one quarter the expense of the common way of sowing, and have it done in a much better manner; it opens the furrow, drops the seed, covers it over and rolls them down. It will sow any kind of Garden Seeds; say Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Onions, &c. For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 20



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard orrocky,* BEGIN WITH Mr. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 20

PEAR AND PLUM STOCKS.

For sale by SAMUEL POND, Cambridgeport. Also, Asparagus roots. April 20.

DAHLIAS.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market street, a large assortment of Double Dahlias of the finest varieties. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, May 3, 1842.

DAHLIA POLES.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO., offer for sale 1000 superior Dahlia Poles, with the bark pealed off, in bundles of 100, or by the dozen Boston, May 3, 1842.

FRUIT, ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK,

Of *Peach, Pear, Plum and Cherry Trees,* a collection unrivalled in any former year, for extensive numbers of fine trees, of new and finest kinds. Large additions of new, valuable, or beautiful, are just received from Europe.

Gooseberries of first quality, Apples, Quinces, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Currents, Strawberries, &c. The new abridged and descriptive Catalogue for 1842, will be sent to all who apply.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Honeysuckles, &c. Splendid varieties of double yellow Harrison and other Roses—of Tree Pæonies, of Herbaceous Pæonies, and other flowering Plants—of double Dahlias, &c.; Rhubarb of first rate newest kinds, Cockspur, Thorns, &c.

All orders addressed to the subscriber, will be promptly attended to, and Trees when so ordered, will be securely packed in mats and moss for safe transport to all distant places by land or sea, and delivered in the city free of charge, for transportation by the wagon which is sent thither daily, or orders may be left at the stand, at No. 44 Congress street, Boston. WILLIAM KENRICK,

Nonantum Hill, Newton.

March 9. eptl2thJune

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have received their full supply of Garden and Field Seeds, which they warrant to be pure and fresh, as follows:

Early Cedo Nulli Peas.	Early Horn do.
" Warwick do.	Mangel Wurtzel Beet.
" Dwarf do.	Sugar do.
" Washington do.	Long Red do.
" Frame do.	Early Turnip do.
Blue Imperial do.	Ruta Baga.
Marrowfat, &c.	Turnips in great variety.
White Altringham Carrot.	Early and Late Beans of
Long Orange do.	sorts.

SEED BARLEY, AND OATS.

For sale at No. 52 North Market st., a prime lot of Seed Barley. Also English Oats. J. BRECK & CO.

Boston, April 6.

APPLE STOCKS.

The subscribers offer for sale 10,000 fine Apple Stocks two years old.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. No. 51 North Market st. Boston. April 6.

GRASS SEEDS.

Northern and Southern Clover Seed—White Dutch do. —Lucerne—Herds Grass—Red Top—Orchard Grass—Fowl Meadow Grass—Oat Grass, &c. Millet, Rape, Canary and Hemp Seed. Every variety of seed for Agricultural or Horticultural purposes, may be obtained at the Agricultural Establishment, No. 52 North Market street, Boston.

March 9.

FRUIT TREES.

For sale at the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass., a choice collection of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, and Peach Trees. Also, a great variety of Scions cut from fruit bearing Trees. Apply by mail to the Superintendant.

ROBERT MANNING.

Salem, April 6, 1842. 3w

CAMBRIDGEPORT NURSERY.

SAMUEL POND, Nurseryman, Columbia street, Cambridgeport, Mass. Has for sale a choice assortment of FRUIT TREES, SHRUBS, ROOTS, and VINES, among them are the best varieties of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, Grapevines, Asparagus, Rhubarb, Pear stocks, Apple do., Plum do., Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, &c. Trees of an extra size always on hand. March 23.

APPLE SCIONS.

The subscriber can supply very large and thrifty scions of the following kinds, Baldwin, Greening, River, Porter, Nonesuch, Pearmain, Sweetings, &c. &c. Also, a few of the choice kinds of *Pears* and *Plums.* Orders left at J. BRECK & Co., or at the counting room of the subscriber, 85 Washington st., Boston, or sent by mail, to Brighton, will be promptly attended to. JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

April 6.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BLIND BOY.

BY MISS HANNAH F. GOULD.

Oh! tell me the form of the summer air,
That tosses so gently the curls of my hair;
It breathes on my lip, and it fans my warm cheek,
Yet gives me no answer, though often I speak.
I feel it play o'er me refreshing and kind,
Yet I cannot touch it—I 'm blind, oh! I 'm blind!

And music, what is it? and where does it dwell?
I sink and I mount with its cadence and swell;
While touched to my heart with its deep thrilling strain,
Till pleasure, till pleasure is turning to pain.
What brightness of hue is with music combined?
Will any one tell me?—I 'm blind, oh! I 'm blind!

The perfumes of flowers that are hovering nigh,
What are they? on what kind of wings do they fly?
Are not they sweet angels, that come to delight
A poor little boy that knows nothing of sight?
The sun, moon and stars are to me undefined—
Oh! tell me what light is—I 'm blind, oh! I 'm blind!

A Good 'Un.—Old Governor Saltonstall, of Connecticut, who flourished some forty years since, was a man of some humor, as well as perseverance, in effecting the ends he desired. Among other anecdotes told of him by the New London people, the place where he resided, is the following.

Of the various sects which have flourished for their day, and then ceased to exist, was one known as the *Rogersites*, so called from their founder, a John, or Tom, or some other Rogers, who settled not far from the goodly town aforesaid.

The distinguishing tenet of the sect, was their denial of the propriety, and "*scripturality*" of the form of marriage. They held that the union of a man and a woman as husband and wife, should be a matter of agreement merely, and the couple should come together and live as man and wife, dispensing with all the forms of the marriage covenant. The old Governor used frequently to call upon Rogers, and talk the matter over with him, and endeavor to convince him of the impropriety of living with Sarah as he did. But neither John or Sarah would yield or be convinced. It was a matter of conscience with them—they were very happy together as they were—of what use then could a mere form be? Suppose they would thereby escape scandal; were they not bound "to take up the cross," and live according to the rules they professed? This was their reasoning, and the Governor's logic was powerless.

He was in the neighborhood of John one day, and meeting with him, accepted an invitation to dine with him. The conversation as usual turned upon the old subject.

"Now, John," says the Governor, after a long discussion of the point, "why will you not marry Sarah? Have you not taken her to be your lawful wife?"

"Yes, certainly," replies John, "but my conscience will not permit me to marry her, in the forms of the world's people."

"Very well. But you love her?"

"Yes."

"And respect her?"

"Yes."

"And cherish her, as bone of your bone, and flesh of your flesh?"

"Yes, certainly," replies John.

"And you, Sarah, have taken John to be your lawful husband?"

"Yes, certainly I have."

"And you love him, and obey him, and respect him, and cherish him?"

"Certainly, I do."

"Then," cried the Governor, rising, "*in the name of the laws of God and of the Commonwealth of Connecticut, I pronounce you to be husband and wife!*"

The ravings and rage of John and Sarah were of no avail—the knot was tied by the highest authority of the State, and they were legally married in spite of their teeth.—*Selected.*

A "Smith" mistaken for a Lord.—Lord Morpeth has of late been *the* "lion" of New Orleans. The Picayune says that the other day an odd looking individual was strolling along St. Charles street, when a wag pointed him out as Lord Morpeth. All the loungers commenced immediately falling in behind, and following in his footsteps. The man had scarcely walked three squares before there were fifty curious persons moving along with him, before, behind and all around him, and all most impertinently scanning him from head to foot. Still the crowd kept swelling, each telling the other that was Lord Morpeth, until the man began to grow pale and look excessively alarmed.

He looked at the mob around, growing thicker every moment, with a stare of the strangest bewilderment, and, to all appearance, seemed just about to knock two or three down and run for his life, when one man elbowed his way up to him, peeped into his face, and exclaimed with sudden astonishment—

"Why *Smith!* is it *you?* They told me you was Lord Morpeth!"

The crowd was instantly taken with a leaving, each one looking daggers at his neighbor for having been so prodigiously *gulled.*

The New Era relates a story of a farmer whose son had been a long time ostensibly "studying latin," in a popular academy. The farmer being not perfectly satisfied with the course and progress of the young hopeful, recalled him from school, and placing him by the side of a cart one day, thus addressed him. "Now, Joseph, here is a fork, and there is a heap of manure and a cart; what do you call them in latin?" "Forkibus, cartibus et manuribus," said Joseph. "Well, now," said the old man, "if you don't take that forkabus pretty quick-abus, and pitch that manuribus into that cartibus, I'll break your lazy backibus." Joseph went to workibus forthwithabus.

Rum Color.—A religious society in Connecticut, met to decide what color they should paint their meeting house. Some proposed one color, and some another. At last says one, "I move we paint it rum color; for deacon Smith has had his face painted that color for a number of years, and it grows brighter and brighter every year."—*Selected.*

Why does the present year resemble the year before last? Because the year before last was 1840, and this is eighteen hundred and forty *too.*

An Irishman cautions the public against harboring or trusting his wife Peggy, on his account, as *he is not married to her.*

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market street, would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs.	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels.
300 Common do. do.	150 " Common do.
200 Cultivators.	100 " Spades.
100 Greene's Straw Cutters.	500 " Grass Scythes.
50 Willis' do. do.	300 " Patent Snaiths.
100 Common do. do.	200 " Common do.
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.	500 " Hay Rakes.
50 Common do do.	200 " Garden do.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers.	200 " Manure Forks.
50 " Vegetable Cutters	300 " Hay do.
50 Common do. do.	500 Pair Trace Chains.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	100 " Truck do.
200 Grain Cradles.	100 Draft do.
100 Ox Yokes.	500 Tie up do.
1500 Doz. Scythe Stones.	50 doz. Halter do.
3000 " Austin's Rifles.	1000 yards Fence do.
	25 Grind Stones on rollers.

March 17.

SEEDS FOR HOT BEDS.

The subscribers offer for sale a great variety of Vegetable Seeds desirable for the Hot bed, as follows,

Nonpariel Cabbage.	Early Cauliflower.
Early Hope do.	" Broccoli, of sorts.
Early Synot's Cucumber.	Celery, superior sorts.
Fine Long Green do.	Sweet Marjorum.
Egg Plant.	

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston. March 9.

FLOWER SEEDS.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, offer for sale their usual variety of Flower Seeds, comprising all that are desirable for cultivation.

Boston, March 9th, 1842.

FOR SALE,

A few pairs of Mackay and Berkshire PIGS, from 2 to 4 months old. E. PHINNEY.

Lexington, Feb. 9.

TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 500 Chains for tyeing up Cattle.

These chains, introduced by E. H. DERBY, Esq. of Salem, and Col. JACQUES, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

FENCE CHAINS.

Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chains, suitable for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. April 21

SITUATION WANTED

AS GARDNER—by one that has served a regular apprenticeship in Europe, and has had seven years' experience in this country. The best of reference given. Address J. D. at this office. March 9.

SUN DIALS.

Just received a few of Sheldon & Moore's, Sun Dials, a very neat and useful article for the purpose of giving the time of day in the garden or field. Price 75 cents. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No 51 and 52 North Market St.

Sept 1.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.